- ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—At 1: English Opera.— Bobenian Girl," Parepa Rosa. At 8: Philharmonic Concert.
- ROOTH STHEATER, Twenty-third-st. and Sixth-ave. "Macbeth" Booth. FIFTH-AVE, THEATER.-At 2 and 8: "Frou-Frou." GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third-st. and aghth-ave. -At 1 and 3: "Treive Templations." NIBLO'S GARDEN. - At 2 and 8 - "The Fairy Circle,"
 Mr. and Mrs. Barner Williams.
- OLYMPIC THEATER.-At 1 and 8: "Hamlet." G. L. WALLACE'S THEATER, Broadway and Thirteenth-
- Wood's MUSEUM.-At 2 and 8; "White Cat," &c. James Fairman's Studio, No. 212 Fifth-ave.-
- Kelly & Leon's Minstreis, No. 720 Broadway.-NEW-YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth-st.-Grand Pro-
- PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Brooklyn.-At 4: Organ SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.-Miscellaneous per-Y. M. C. A. HALL -At 2: Concert.
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SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1879.

TRIPLE SHEET.

The Land and Force bills have been again under de bate, the latter baving been returned to the Lords with but slight amendment. Fresh discontent, new outrages, and more emigration are reported from Ireland. = It is not yet certain that Prince Bonaparte will sail for America. = A charge in the Cortes against Minister Becerra's honor has been followed by his resignation, and Schor Moret, a friend to reform in Porto Rico, has taken his place. —— Another envey from Bacz has reached Washington with accounts in favor of annexation.

In the Senate, yesterday, O. B. Hart-presented a claim for the seat of Senator Gilbert of Florida, on the ground of the illegality of the latter's election; a bill was intro duced for the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment Gen. Ames was admitted to a seat by a vote of 40 to 12. In the House, Gen. Garfield spoke on the Tariff.

The U. S. Supreme Court has decided to reopen the Legal Tender cases on April 11. --- The Public Debt Monthly Statement exhibits a decrease of nearly \$6,000,000. a boiler explosion in New-Haven. —— The American Anti-Slavery Society will hold its farewell meeting April The Fifth Military District (Texas) has been abolished. - The Avondale mine will be reopened on Monday. - Boston celebrates the Fifteenth Amendment April 14. Twenty-one Harvard students were imprisoned in Cambridgeport on Thursday for disorderly

Colored citizens continue their rejoicings over the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. - The Broadway broker arrested for negotiating stolen bonds, has been committed to prison, - A drunken brawl in the Eighth Ward yesterday ended in the shooting of the chief rioter. Caldwell, one of the alleged drawback fraud conspirators, has arrived in this city. - Another "passenger ticket-office" proprietor has been arrested for swindling. = Gold, 1114, 1114, 1114. Thermometer, 43,

is called for this evening, to consider Mr. Tweed's City Charter, now pending in the State Senate.

Our letter of literary, art, and theatrical gossip from Boston, appears this week on our sixth page. It is full, as usual, of the cream of the Hub's news and chit-chat.

The Public Debt statement issued yesterday shows a decrease for March of \$5,766,349 43about a million and a quarter less than the decrease for the previous month. There has been a slight increase during the month in the make him richer, though he should be put amount of coin in the Treasury, now reported at \$105,413,745 08.

The Supreme Court has consented to the reopening of the Legal-Tender decision on the motion lately made by the Attorney-General, and the hearing is fixed for April 11. We regret the unsettlement of a case that seemed safely and well settled; but it is gratifying to know that no unnecessary delay will now keep the commercial community in suspense, or complicate the business interests involved in the opinion.

The navigators of the rivers are not half as

have noticed, large money subsidies; and it appears, also, as will be seen from a letter on our first page, that some forty little, obscure harbors, and one-fourth as many small rivers of the country, are asking nearly \$8,000,000 of Congress, with which to render themselves navigable. When Congress comes to examine these claims, we trust that the details may be closely scrutinized. We have not the slightest doubt that they will find opportunity therein to practice strict economy without detriment to any real interest.

Cardinal Schwarzenberg and Bishop Strossmayer, while pleading for more tolerance in the Roman Council, are said to have Been silenced by the uproar of that numerous body. Bishop Strossmayer will be remembered for his reported motion to require the unanimity of the Council on Infallibility-a motion about the reality of which doubts have been expressed. It seems certain, however, that Cardinal Schwarzenberg and his fellow-prelate are opponents of that dogma.

Gen. Ames is at length Senator Ames. Something less than ten years ago he attracted the attention of his countrymen by the gallantry with which, when weak with wounds, he served his guns at the first Bull Run. His promotion in the army was quick; his elevation in the civil service has been sudden. We can wish no better than that he will bear himself in the more difficult though less dangerous career on which he now enters with the same boldness and honesty that distinguished him in his former service.

The Free-Traders have been flatly snubbed in Congress. Mr. Garfield, yesterday, in his speech on the Tariff bill, offered a most favorable opportunity-in fact, extended an invitation-to the seventy Democratic members who talk Free-Trade for general effect, and vote for Protection to special interests near home, to declare the faith that is popularly supposed to be in them. Only two sprang to their feet and unreservedly announced themselves to be in favor of a policy of Free Trade. It will be little consolation to the few unequivocal Free-Traders in the country to know that these two champions were Messrs. Cox of New-York and Mungen of Ohio!

The President was reported a week or two ago as disposed, on the promulgation of the proclamation of the XVth Amendment, to ask Congress in a special message to declare General Amnesty also. On the publication of the promulgation, the Democratic journals rejoiced in the story that there was' no such intention on the President's part. Now we have the rumor that he submitted the promised message to his Cabinet at the meeting yesterday. How much of truth there may be in the statements we have no means of telling; but we have little doubt that the President shares with the people the feeling and belief that in a declaration of General Amnesty the conflict began ten years ago ought forthwith to find its appropriate end.

The St. Louis National Banks protest against being misrepresented at Washington and before the public as opposed to the passage of the Funding bill. In a meeting of the Clearing-House Association of that city, on Wednesday, the merchants and bankers of that city emphatically refused to follow the example of the Chicago people in denouncing the measure; and, not content with this, the National Bank officers subsequently telegraphed to Washington a statement that "a majority in number, capital, and business, of the Banks of St. "Louis favor the passage of the Funding bill as sent to the House." This sentiment, we doubt not, is shared by two-thirds of the and apparently forever. Banks of the country. It ought to find as emphatic expression in public meetings in every city. __

THE TARIFF DEBATE.

Public interest in the Tariff issue is by no means so general and pervading as in the days when Clay, Calhoun, Webster, John Randolph, McDuffie, Hayne, Mallary, Baldwin, and Forward, were the leading debaters; and the prevalent opinion that little or nothing will be effected at this session doubtless dulls the edge of curiosity and modifies the solicitude which would otherwise be felt. However mistakenly, most people regard the present discussion as akin to a review rather than a battle-rather as maneuvering for the weathergage than as grappling for close action. It is generally felt that whatever is done at this session will but fairly open the Tariff controversy rather than close it.

Yet many of the speeches have been good: none has been great. Those of members of the Committee of Ways and Means have been the most valuable, because grounded in the knowledge gathered during that Committee's travels and investigations last Summer. These bristle with facts and statistics of which the speakers do not always apprehend the force; but this by no means proves them without value. A master of Political Economy-a great geniusmight educe therefrom inferences of signal value.

Mr. James Brooks (for instance) sneers at the suggestion that Protection tends to reduce Prices, just as though he had sat at the feet of Calhoun and John Randolph rather than of Clay and George Evans. And yet, this same Brooks exults over the fact that the enhancement last year of the duties on Copper had A special meeting of the Union League Club | been followed by a marked decline in the price of that metal, just as though it did not prove the very proposition which he deems so preposterous. No man ever before confuted his own fundamental assumption with such profound unconsciousness.

> "But what good is Protection if it does not "increase prices ?" ask Mr. Brooks's present allies. Mr. B. himself knows better than to press that question. He makes newspapers for a living, and knows well that any arrangement that would widen and quicken his market, so as to enable him daily to sell ten times so many copies of his sheet as he now does, would under stringent bonds to print henceforth a better paper and never increase its price. Thousands know enough of business to comprehend this truth-know that they are getting rich by making a better article than they once did and selling it cheaper than when they were poor, simply because their sales have increased a hundred fold, and are now readier and

steadier than they were thirty years ago. We will not pursue the theme. The time is at hand when the Tariff question is to be discussed by the American People in their town halls and district school-houses-in neighborhood gatherings and by rural firesides. That time cannot arrive too soon. How and on what reasonable as the railroad projectors in their points such discussion may commence, we do demands. The latter only ask lands, but the not forecast; but we are confident that its

beneficent. "The thing that hath been, it is that which shall be, and there is nothing ' new under the sun."

CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut has repeatedly proved that she is Republican when her full vote is polled out; when it is not, the accident of more absentees on this side or on that is decisive. A heavy illegal vote has been rolled up against us in New-Haven, in Greenwich, and some other Democratic strongholds, while more than a thousand Republicans are this year shut out by the tardiness of Congress in perfecting the ratification of the XVth Amendment. There being no Senator or Representatives in Congress now at stake, there is great danger that the legal vote may not be fully polled; and at least two-thirds of the absentees are usually Republicans. Connecticut has usually from Two to Five Thousand of her most intelligent, capable citizens prosecuting business enterprises in other States and countries or wooing Fortune on the billows of every sea.

There are hundreds of these in our City and its vicinity who have not yet decided to go home for the Election on Monday, because they suppose it needless to do so. To these we say most earnestly, "You are wrong! The State is "very close-a single vote may elect her Gov-'ernor; and your Republican friends appeal "to you for aid in this emergency. Do not " desert, do not disappoint them; but go home "to-day, and do a freeman's day's work for "Gov. Jewell and the whole Republican ticket "on Monday! Your country needs your best 'efforts: do not withhold them! We hope, by your aid, to be able to chronicle on Tuesday a gladdening | Republican victory. Be entreated to go home to-day, and thus shame by your fidelity the laggards and sluggards who are making your absence an excuse for 'most untimely apathy." All together, Republicans of Connecticut! for a signal triumph next Monday!

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DEBT.

The statements made by Mr. Garfield of Ohio in the House, regarding the accumulation of the National Debt, have so much the merit of extreme clearness that we have endeavored to condense them for ready reference. In his speech on the Deficiency Ibill, made on the 14th inst., Mr. Garfield, in refuting the assertion of Mr. Niblack that "if the glory of the war belongs to the Republican party, then the results of the war, the expenditures of the war, and the burdens laid upon the people in consequence of the war, fall also to our share. Admitting this to be in part true, Mr. Garfield forcibly says that if in 1861 "every Democrat " north of the Potomac and the Ohio had followed "the lead of Grant and Douglas, and Dickinson and Tod, and all the other great lights of the Democratic party," the war would have lasted but a little time, and the cost of it would have been comparatively insignificant-indeed, Mr. Garfield is of the opinion that it would not have exceeded \$10,000,000. The Rebels were persistent in prolonging the war, because they relied upon the assistance of the Demoeratic party of the North. This is as well settled as any historical fact can be. The profuse promises of aid and comfort which were made by Northern Democrats were, it must be admitted, most inadequately kept; but they were none the less made because they were partially broken, none the less discreditable because they were false, none the less noxious in their influence because they misled men aleady sufficiently deluded by their unbridled passions. Mr. Garfield thinks if the lead of Douglas had been followed "there would have been no debt, no blood, no burden." This may be stating the case rather strongly; but a wiser and more patriotic course would the public disrepute into which it has fallen,

But Mr. Garfield, not disclaiming the responsibility of the Republican party for its Administration, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, the expenditures of the Government were \$346,000,000. Next year, they went up to \$377,000,000-an increase of \$31,000,000. The first four months of Gen. Grant's Administration, ending June 30, 1869, showed, for the year, a diminution of \$56,000,000. The year closing on the 30th of June pext will show a diminution, according to Treasury estimates, of nearly \$30,000,000. If the exigencies of the public service, under a Republican Administration, required the creation of a great War Debt, another Republican Administration is paying it off, and that too after the heavy burdens imposed by Andy Johnson's mismanagement. "From the time of Mr. Johnson's 'apostacy," says Mr. Garfield, "to the close of his administration, the expenditures were constantly increasing. From the hour of Gen. Grant's inauguration till now, they have been constantly and rapidly decreasing." Again, without an increase of one cent in the rates of taxation, we have increased the revenue \$26,000,000 (i. e., from \$370,000,000 to \$396,000,000). No party which ever before held power in this country can show such a record. Mr. Garfield calls attention to two or three specifications which are interesting and instructive. Take the whisky tax for instance. With a duty of \$2 per gallon, Mr. Johnson collected during the last half of the fiscal year \$13,500,000. With the tax reduced to 65 cents, Gen Grant's Administration collected \$24,500,000an increase of \$11,000,000. So much for improvement and the suppresion of distillery swindling in the whisky revenue service. So much for having the tax honestly collected. No wonder that under Gen. Grant's administration the national credit has gone up. "It is but just to say," admits Mr. Garfield. that the new law is better and more judi-'cious; but the great fact remains that there has been a more vigorous and honest admin-

'istration of the law." Another part of the speech of the member from Ohio is devoted to the inefliciency of the services in the public offices and their expensive character. The civil service is costing too much. Hear Mr. G .:

"I believe I am right in saying that one half of all that great army of clerks employed in the Civil Departments are engaged in the mere business of copying; not in the use of judgment nor expert knowledge of business, nor the application of the law to the adjustment of accounts; but to the mere manual labor of copying, filing, or

-These men, according to Mr. G., we are paying at least twice too much. Read the following instance, which is a little droll:

"Take the messenger service in these various Departments. I saw a man in one of the Departments this morning whose whole business is to sit at a door and open it when people come in and shut it when they go out, and occasionally to run into an office a few feet distant. Under our laws these messengers get \$800 a year and if they were to go to any business man in this city they could not get half the money from him for the same kind of service."

The fault of this condition of things rests, not upon the President, not upon the Secresteamship companies are demanding, as we issue can be none other than auspicious and taries, but upon Congress. "We make the

"laws," says Mr. G.; "we fix the rates of with ordinary gains-and they hold their 'places at our mercy and at our caprice." Members beg these places for their friends, with but little regard for their qualifications, picking one man out and giving him triple wages, thus making all the rest discontented office-seekers." Well may he ask, But what can a Department do, what can a Bureau do, with the whole weight of Congressional influence pressing for the appointment of men because they are our friends? This is candid, to say the least. "The Republican Party," says Mr. Garfield, " is not moving forward to " make the needed reform." Then let it move as soon as possible.

USEFUL DISCONTENT.

Before the war, when the nation had much less than now to boast of, we were all rather boastful. We used to brag rather loudly of our free schools, for instance, and of the career open to all young people whom they trained. Since the war, an epoch of croaking has set in. Perhaps it will disappear with the income tax; but meanwhile it is the fashion to say that our whole system, schools and all, leads to a great deal of heart-burning and social discontent. We have seen this more or less plainly hinted in half a dozen speeches and essays, of late, mostly from persons fresh from foreign travel. For your traveled American is apt to boast of his native land until he returns to its shores, or rather he is like Horace Walpole, who said that he should love his country very much, if it were not for his countrymen. And as your American, under such circumstances, is apt to be suffering under a double discontent-that which took him abroad, and that which attacks him on returning-his eye for that emotion must naturally be pretty sharp. So we are discontented, are we? The better for us! It is the maxim of Oriental Governments that a man should be "content with his "caste." It is the result of modern Governments that he should be discontented with it, It applies not merely to America, but to all

countries so far as they are Americanized. Modern history is the history of discontent, and since the French Revolution the old social order has satisfied nobody. Mrs. Trench, in her delightful letters, found great fixedness of caste in Germany in 1799, and contrasted it with "the mixture of ranks" which was already visible in London. "Here, every one re-'mains contentedly in their own class-there, 'all are struggling to associate with those above them, whence proceeds a vast share of expense and dissipation." Yet now Germany is where England was then, and the England of to-day seems a "fierce democracie" compared with the England of George IV.

Is all this a good thing? Certainly it is. The first step toward improvement is discontent. Dissatisfaction with manual labor, for instance, makes men work with their brains; and this is what keeps the Patent Office busy. "Set men working by the piece," said the head of a great manufactory, "and each man begins "to contrive some way to save labor, and soon "they accomplish more. They double right up." In this way, the great mechanical improvements come. Take away the wholesome discontent as regards poverty and hard work, and the man invents no more machines, but becomes one himself. Wordsworth, the poet, thought lit well that

the poor should learn to read, and perhaps to write. "But this," he added, "is far from "equally certain." The poorest immigrant on our shores is, so far, wiser than the philosophic poet, that he finds it quite certain that his child will need the whole of the three R's. He knows it will make him discontented, and sends him to school for that purpose. Once have saved the party from a bad record and fortified with "learning," the boy is expected to make some use of it-to become a saint, or an alderman, or something. The London costermonger told Mr. Mayhew that every man wished his son to have a better start in the management of the National finances, goes on world than he himself had; and what is there to show that, under any circumstances, they a vision may here be a reality. If our free men and ladies, so much the better. The universal struggle will, in time, elevate the meaning of those words. Indeed, it has already done so. "Gentleman" and "lady" once implied a social distinction, but they now imply a personal distinction-they refer to manners and education, not to property or pursuit. It is a great step. People advertise for "sales-'ladies" in shops, assuming the new but true opinion that every shopwoman should be as ladylike as her customers. Even in Englandpartly through the reflex influence of America -the same improvement goes on; and you may "hear a tinman in a municipal council rebuke 'a grocer for not behaving like a gentleman, or a candidate address the mob at the hust-

'ings as 'gentlemen and electors.'" This social ambition brings follies with it, no doubt. But the first thing is to have the ambition-the power to direct it wisely comes afterward. Social discontent leads foolish people to folly, but it leads the wise to selfimprovement, to virtue, culture, and the graces. The energy that marks American men, the "capable" qualities that mark the American woman, grow directly from our social condition, and, above all, from our free schools. Where all are educated, the days of sprivilege are ended. Bringing each year a new generation into the pursuits of life, our schools gradually infuse through the whole community a desire for something better than their fathers had. With a few, this desire will take the form of "shoddy" display. With others, it will take the form of more rational and agreeable living. It will lead some to despise labor, but others will learn by it to elevate labor into something more ennobling and more attractive. The dream of Napoleon that in France all trades should be elevated into arts, is likely to be first reached in America. Until then, it is the duty of all to be dissatisfied. biographer of young General Lowell, who fell so nobly in the late war, says that, after leaving college, " he viewed the actual order of things with a generous discontent, of which Mr. Emerson said, 'I hope he will never get rid of it." And the attitude of that young hero is the proper attitude for all.

Count de Montalembert filled too large a space in the esteem and admiration of his coreligionists, and of the political and literary world, not to be accorded a special chapter of remembrance now that he has passed away. Like many distinguished men, he regarded his life unfulfilled, and avowed that he began long ago to taste its Dead Sea ashes; but Montalembert was for all this a man whom title, gifts, accomplishments, fortune, united to make illustrious. The opposite in many respects of his great cotemporary, Sainte Beuve, who preceded him but a little while to the tomb, he laid down his life with all its brilliancy and all its latter suffering upon the altar of his faith. "We are dying of the same

"will ascribe it to Providence." The man was wages; we render workingmen discontented not shallow who saw in life religion and in death a Providence; and it will not be difficult to say which of the two great men has left the most earnest example. What Montalembert was to those who knew him best, and what were the circumstances of his death and funeral, will be gleaned from the important letter which we publish elsewhere.

> Why should there be such a state of things in California as is indicated in our San Francisco dispatch, by which it appears that the Mayor has been authorized to give employment, on public works, to the numerous idle and suffering laborers of the city; and that these idlers, being dissatisfied at the Mayor's delay in carrying out this scheme, have made several public demonstrations of a kind that caused fear of a riot? This is extraordinary news to go over the country and over the world from California. But why are there such large numbers of idle and suffering men in San Francisco? Is it because there is no useful and profitable work to be obtained by them throughout the State? We trow not. In fact, we believe there is no part of the country where labor is in greater demand than it is in California to-day, and nowhere that it is surer of receiving a fair remuneration. But it is in San Francisco as in New-York, where great numbers of men crowd into the city who are not needed for any of the city's industries: they persist in staying in the city till they are overtaken by penury, instead of going where their labor is in request. Then again, it is a fact that the business and industry of California are greatly injured by the extravagant demands that are made on behalf of labor, skilled and unskilled. It is a mistake for the workingmen of California to suppose that they can now command from three to six dollars a day. The facilities of passage between here and there have made the workingman of the Atlantic coast the competitor of the workingman on the Pacific coast; and the cheapening of the carriage of food across the Continent has considerably reduced the expenses of life in California. The price of labor there must consequently regulate itself according to the changed circumstances of the times. We heard recently of a person in a California town offering men two dollars and a half a day to work for him; but, though there were scores of idle and nearly destitute men in the place, they all refused his terms. The consequence was that the town lost the advantage of his capital and enterprise. We suspect that the | present condition of things in San Francisco is owing partly to causes of this kind.

> A letter from Washington tells the condition of railway legislation in Congress, and presents the case of the new read to El Paso, which the Kansas-Pacific people propose to build. Such a road seems to be the next step in the way of national development. While we build roads through the virgin forests of Minnesota and Montana, and open a territory which has never felt the touch of civilization, we should not fail to unite by stronger ties a country as vast and rich as New-Mexico, with a civilization older than that of our oldest States. The Kansas people have shown energy and enterprise in building the extension to Denver. The Government has reason to be pleased with their energy, and the scrupulous good faith with which they observed their agreements. They may be trusted with this enterprise to El Paso, and if they can establish good credit upon a liberal land grant, it Every acre we give only adds to the value of the acres that remain.

The answer made by the Finance Committee of the Excise Board to the charge that extra compensation had been improperly paid to Mr. Manierre as the Treasurer of the Board seems full and satisfactory. It shows that the additional compensation was not ordered to be paid payers in the city. until it was declared by the Counsel of the have not been mismanaged. Under the last schools excite all with the wish to be gentle- Board to be fully warranted by the law, nor without a conviction in the mind of every stipulated sum. The report of the Finance Committee justifies the action of the Board in making the allowance, and Mr. Manierre has declared his readiness to refund the amount if there is any doubt of the legality, or even propriety, of the payment. It appears that within the three and a half years the Board of Excise has been in existence \$4,851,897 35 have been collected and disbursed, at an expense of about \$200,000, inclusive of the heavy law costs incident to the contest caused by the resistance of the rumsellers to the enforcement of the law.

> The reasons which have impelled the Committee of Ways and Means to revise the Tariff and propose a reduction of many of its imposts, are forcibly set forth in that portion of the late Speech of the Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY of Pennsylvania which we herewith publish. During the War, many duties were hastily increased, for the single but urgent reason that the Government must have money. Now that the necessity is less urgent and there is leisure for careful scrutiny, the Committee propose that these duties shall be modified or wholly removed. Niter, Pepper, Cloves, Spices of all kinds, Quinine, Opium, Chalk, are among the articles thus dealt with, while the Committee would considerably reduce the imposts on Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Raisins, &c., &c. We call attention to Mr. Kelley's lucid statement, in order that the true character of the bill now before the House may be clearly understood.

The American Anti-Slavery Society is to disband. The muster-out is to take place in this city on April 9, and is to be celebrated as a jubilee with thanksgiving and praise for the victory. The time is well chosen, and the act will have a peculiar significance. For thirtyseven years this Society has made war on the great evil which it sought to abolish. It began by declaring "war to the knife." Its battle-cry has ever been that of one of its founders: "I am in earnest; I will not equivocate, 'I will not excuse, I will not retreat a single "inch, and I will be heard!" Ithas always been aggressive; it refuses to take the defensive. It has always been active; it refuses to be idle. It has been a bitter foe; it refuses to be an ungenerous victor. In disbanding in the hour of triumph it declares not only peace but amnesty.

It is stated, we know not if by authority, that Secretary Boutwell favors the extension of the income tax because he believes it to be the most equitable in our whole system, bearing heaviest on the wealthy citizens, and not oppressing the industrial interests of the country." Against the justice of the tax the wealthy citizens might find strong argument in tory, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The road-master, conthe language quoted as that of the Secretary.

But the country is justified in asking the repeal
of the text on the ground of the repeal 'disease," Sainte Beuve is said to have remarked; But the country is justified in asking the repeal only I trace it to Nature, while Montalembert of the tax on the ground of its character. It dent is unknown.

is without dispute unnecessarily inquisitorialmore so than any other tax which is levied in this-perhaps in any country. It ought to be abolished for the sole reason that it is at variance with the spirit of our institutions.

A Western journal, which thinks to be smar by being tricky, thus travesties the position of THE TRIBUNE:

"Mr. Greeley has a peculiar theory on this leather question. He says, in substance, that he objects to a removal of the duty on hides, unless the leather manufac turers will admit that they are protectionists on principle, and that the reduction of the tariff in that particular item is a protective measure. So long as they are found mixing themselves with the free traders, and attending free-trade meetings, he will not consent to a removal o the duty on hides. So the question whether the tanners shall continue to pay a certain tax depends, not upo certain frame of mind in reference to it." Remarks .- THE TRIBUNE has no "pecultar

theory" on the Leather or any kindred question. It is openly, heartily, uniformly, in favor of all needed Protection to American Industry and every branch of it. It upholds Protection to American Leather, and rejoices that such Protection is now accorded and enjoyed. It considers the duty of ten per cent. on Hides one imposed mainly for revenue, and would be willing to see it removed if it believed such removal essential to the prosperity of American Tanning. But such removal is as clearly, nakedly, a measure of Protection to Leathermaking as an additional impost on Leather would be; and, if the Leather men say that they need no Protection, and desire none, wt feel bound to believe them.

An exceedingly choleric Spaniard is Señot Becerra, who has now resigned from the Spanish Cabinet, after a personal quarrel with one of the members of the Cortes. We should think this must be nearly the hundredth "diffi-"culty" he has had since he took office. He seems to have had one with nearly everybody who came into his presence; and it seems to have made no difference to him whether he quarreled with a member of the Cabinet, of the Cortes, or of the Diplomatic Corps. He even tried about a year ago, as we have heard, to get up a quarrel with Gen. Sickles, which was only prevented by the imperturbability of the American representative. We do not suppose there will be much grief in Madrid over the retirement into private life of this highly excitable individual.

Commissioner Delano has transmitted to the Senate a statement showing a gradual and steady increase in the receipts of internal revenue for the several years ending with each month from June, 1869 to Jan., 1870, inclusive. From July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869, the receipts were \$159,124,127 29. From August 1, 1868, to July 31, 1869, the receipts were \$162,-898,778 15, and for the years ending in the succeeding months the amounts are as follows: August, \$164,176,806 79; September, \$167,216,-173 53; October, \$169,509,024 73; November, \$172,933,301 95; December, \$174,399,969 32; January, \$174,839,925 43. This showing is a gratifying one, and well calculated to strengthen the financial credit of the country. The good work will still go on if meddlesome tinkers can be kept from interference with it.

Mr. Andrew Jackson Rogers has not, it seems, been so ingenious in using up the estates which fell into the hands of the Public Administrator as has been recently reported. It is true that he paid into the city treasury only a trifle over \$2,500 out of the \$87,000 which he collected during the past year; but he likewise will be well to give them the opportunity. reports as turned over to the next of kin, creditors, or persons otherwise entitled, some \$62,000. We are glad for the heirs-at-law to be able to make this statement, but we tremble for Mr. Rogers. He does not display sufficient skill in the appropriation of moneys. Mr. Rogers will never be able at this rate to make the proud announcement of his illustrious chief, that he is one of the heaviest tax-

Gov. Harvey of Kansas takes exception to our remarks to the effect that the government Commissioner that Mr. Manierre had earned the of the Indians by the army is not desirable, in terms that display some feeling on the subject. We object to the unnecessary employment of the army in this way for the same reasons that we oppose the use of State or Territorial troops composed of settlers for the same purpose. Unfortunately, the soldiers bear the same feelings toward the Indians that the settlers do, and, as the Piegan and other massacres show, are as difficult to restrain. The late incidents, illustrating army management of Indian affairs, Gov. Harvey must admit are not unequivocally encouraging.

> It appears that historians have been at fault in dating the opening of the Anthracite Coal trade in 1820. Col. Hendrick B. Wright of Wilkesbarre, Penn., furnishes, in a letter printed this morning, conclusive evidence to the interesting fact that the trade is several years older, shipments having been made from Plymouth, Penn., to this city as early as the Summer of 1812.

THE DRAMA.

HOME ITEMS. Recreation commends itself as a natural inident of Saturday. If the day be bright and joyous, it is a luxury to stroll along Broadway and drop in at the various theaters, and invite contact with the intellectua influences of the time. They do not happen to be very potent, just now, but they are various and agreeable. The pleasure-seeker may enjoy the romantic interest and the strong stage-effect of "Lost at Sea," at Wallack's Theater, where the last matinee of that melo-drama will be given to-day. The fact that it is the last should be particularly noted. "Men and Acres" will be produced on next Wednesday evening. The customary matinées will be given at the Fifth Avenue Theater ("Fron-Frou"); Niblo's Garden (Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams in the "Fairy Circle," &c.); the Olympic (Mr. Fox's comic Hamlet); the Circus, where a fine miscellaneous enter-taiment is given; and Wood's Museum, where burlesque will be presented by a lively company of what are called "blondes." In the Grand Opera House, "The Twelve Temptations," to the brilliancy of which mere words can do no justice whatever, may be seen to day and to night At Booth's Theater there will be no matunee, but Macbeth" will be acted in the evening, with Mr. Booth as the Thane. Of new theatrical facts there are none of material consequence to be here stated. Here of material consequence to be here stated. Here and there a change of bill is in contemplation; and we note that the companies at the leading theaters will underso considerable modifications and improvements, with a view to the next season. But of these we shall speak at another time. The next prominent event in the theatrical world will be the benefit performance in the way of a tribute to George Holland. This, it is expected, win take place at the Academy of Music, on the 20th of April; and we hear that Jefferson, Lester Welmack, Edwin Booth, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Edwin Adams, John Brougham, Lotta, Mr. and Mrs. Earney Williams, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence, and other players, will participate in the representations to be given for this excellent purpose. In the meanwhile theatrical matters are quiet. Lent draws toward a close, however, and after Lent the spirit of dramatic enterprise will, of course, revive.

ACCIDENT ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD. CORINNE, Utah, April 1 .- Two passenger coaches, and the caboose of the emigrant train due here at 10; this morning, was thrown from the track, and down the embankment a short distance east of Promon-